

(just a few atoms bonded together), and the second substance is made from molecules that are larger (many atoms bonded together). How can it be possible for two such different molecules to yield substances with the same boiling point? Describe the kinds of intermolecular attractions that must be involved and any other properties of the molecules that could cause this result.

The shape of the molecules in the small molecules could be much more close fitting than the larger ones. The more atoms in a molecule in contact with each other the stronger the attraction between them. The larger molecules might not fit as well together so they have less attraction then they could have.